# BISHOP SEYMOUR.

The Consecration Ceremonies in Old Trinity.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE.

A Large Assemblage of Distinguished Clergymen.

BISHOP LAY'S SERMON.

During the last twenty years the interior of Trinity Church has not been the scene of a more imposing seremony than that witnessed there yesterday in the consecration of Rev. George Franklin Seymour, D. D., LL D., as Bishop of the diocese of Springfield, Ill. Although the services were aunounced to commence difice were completely filled with worshippers and spectators nearly an hour previous to that lime, while the side sisles and vestibule were thronged with ladies and gentlemen who looked sivided off for the ciergy and prominent lay visitors, while the bishops occupied seats in the chancel. As he hour of service drew nigh the church became densely packed with people, and the half doz n ushapparently overwhelmed with importunities, ng able to relieve the moonvenience of the standing multitude. The new reredoe, lately presented to old Trinity Church by Mr. William B. Astor, presented a magnificent appearance to the large audience of strangers who looked upon it for the first time as ple and beautiful proportions were also well set off by brilliant gas lights in the rear of the chancel, tuelf on the statues of the evangerists, mollified as it In the ornate niche immediately beneath the statues and behind the holy communion table were two olitary light gleamed high above. The great organ pealed forth, as a voluntary, "The Sigillan fariner's Hymn," by Lux, as a prelude to the impressive services to come. About a quarter f an hour before the regular procession entered the burch some seventy or more surpliced clerkymen tationed themselves in a line on each side of the middle sisis extending from the vestibule to a point auxiety of the audience was drawn to its utmost tenouts door of the vestry chanting the hymn-

irs came slowly down the south airle, the choir ading, the bishops immediately following and the ther clergy bringing up the rear; thence up the midatale, the choir filing right and lett to their places in the chancel, the bishops also taking seats near the mmunion table, walle the visiting and resident clergy ere furnished with sittings in the pows reserved for

NOTABLE BISHOPS AND PRESBYTERS PRESENT. Within the chancel were the Right Reva Horatio no, in the absence of Bishop Smith, the presiding nop of the Church in the United States, presided Henry John Chitty Harper, of Christ Church and Lord Bishop of New Zealand, who was in the city accidentally, en route to the Lambett Conference, and who sailed for Europe before the caremony was concluded; Horatic Sonthgate, formerly Missionary Bishop of Contractinople; Bishop Odenbeimer, of Northern New Jefrey; Bishop Lay, of Easton, Ind.; Bishop Quintard, of Tennesse; Bishop Carkson, et Nebraska; Bishop Neely, of Maine; Bishop Searborough, of Southern New Jersey; Bishop Searborough, of Southern New Jersey; Bishop Ackafas, of Illinois, and the Bishop elect of Springfield. Among the Presbyters prosent were the law Drs. Dix of this city; Hodges, of Baltimore; Easter, of Springfield, Ill.; Brows, of New Mork; P. K. Cady, of Hydo Park; F. J. Clero, of Philipsburg, Pa.; G. W. Doan, of Schuylerville, N. Y.; Ewer and Eigenbrodt, of this city; W. J. Farringfien, of Bloomisid, N. J.; William J. Frost, of Wilmington, Del.; E. A. Hofman, of Philadelpini; Mr. Mulcahey, of this city; Parker Stevens, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Dre Frice; Seabery, J. Cotton Smith, Swope and Wattor, of this city, and Aitred Stubus of New Brunswick, N. J. Henry John Chitty Harper, of Christ Church and

Christian heart cannot let go the thought that around the altar of God we may meet on equal terms and recognize the brothe-hood of man; that as we go forth cally to gather the manna of grace no man should claim consideration in things spiritual by ren-

of our Christian heritage. But these valued things are not talents to be loided in a napkin and laid idly away. The dispensation of them is to be necommodated to the age in which we live and the people among whom we dwell. The church has always exhibited a rare power of accommodating herself to the nature of the civil government and to peculiarities of race, climate and pursuit. The task thus devolved upon Bishop White and his contemporaries to nourish into lite a little plant just detached from its parent stem, and as the nation has rapidly developed it is our responsibility to adjust the machinery of effective work. This is the department of constitution and casion, of methods and organisms, and, even more, of right notions and due discipling. For it is very possible that certain unwritten triaditious and the lateration into the ecclesiastical governments of principles acknowledged elsewhere but not consonant with it may make all good things of none effect. It is with all humility that I venture to suggest a few points wherein our actual working plans need to be amended or clise atrengthened and readjusted. In a foremost place comes the inquiry into the rights and duties of the episcopal office. For if the bishops are to be effective their position must by accretained. If we load them with responsibilities we must see to it that their powers are adequate. I turn to the oftinal and I find neither obscurity nor straitness there. The bishop is the overseer of the flock, and the office of teaching and of discipline is curvated primarily to him. Whatever duties a shepherd owes to a large flock of sheep and of hambs, that is the debt of a bishop to his diocese. To teach his people ireely, to restrain them from all evil, to basish all things noxious, is the Church's ideal of a godly Bishop. Her service accords with the apocardant of the office of the case of the cheef shape and those to which the Episcopal order has censented in the national Church. But his office antication of the summary to discharge its duties. T

and principal principal in the interest previous control of the principal principal in the principal princip

of the confessional. We did not invite gossip nor ill-natured complaint. But honest and faithful inquiry was made into all allegations. The precissors appeared before us in turn, and frankly told us all we ought to know. Students were questioned in like manner as to ad that had been said and done. Our conclusion, deliberate and unanimous, reported to the House of Bisnops, and Bled among its archives, infly exonerated the Professor of Ecclestastical History from any suspicion of doctrina unsounders or extravagance. Subsequent allegations have proved to be the purest misconceptions. It were scant justice to say that there has been no smoothing away of the protest against medieval errors which the Anglican Church has made; no slur upon the allegiance which we owe as members of this Church to ner venerable formularies and to her rules of discipline. If any faith can be placed in dishiterested testimony the teachings from the chair of eccle-instiact history have been in devout accord with God's written Word, and in unison and harmony with Anglican teaching, as expounded by the doctors whose names are most highly esteemed in the Church. And now, my brother, said the Bishop, addressin. Dr. Seymour, let me assure you that sympathy and prayers will follow you in the work that awants you. Bytones are bygones, and the fair tablet of your opiscopal record has yet to be inscribed. Be bold and vet not too bold. Be gentle and yet be not all gentioness. Assume the right of your nince, but voice it not with useless challenges. You are to show as are others of us whether there is any virtue in so arranging our diocesses that the chief pastors may be personally acquainted with all their needs and make our influence leit in all their operations. May the Good of St. Barnabas make you neded an aposalo of consolation; for mea around us are often despairing rather than vicious, and need to be comforted even more than to be rebuked. May you never lack the grace to use all the glifts you have received, to the one great end of the glory

In the name of God. Amen. I, George Franklin mour, chosen Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal C in the diocese of Springfield. III., do promise confo and electione to the doctrine, discipline and worst the Protestant Episcopal Claude in the United Statement. So help me, God, through Jeans Christ.

America. So help me, God, through Jesus Christ.

After a call of the congregation to prayer the litany was intoned, after which Bishop Potter propounded the constitutional questions to Dr. Seymour. The scene just then was highly impressive and solome. In a full, clear voice the Doctor answered every interrogatory. These related to his persuasion of a call to the episcopate; to the validity and inspiration of the holy Seriptures and their sufficiency for salvation and his bromise not to teach or maintain any thing as necessary that is not contained in the Bible; to his diligent stady of the Scriptures, that he may be able to exhort with wholesome doctrine and withstand and convince galassyers; to his promise to drive from the Church all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word, and both privately and publicly to encourage others to do the same; that he shall desy himself all ungodiness and worldly lusts, and show himself in all things an example of good works to others; that he should promise to maintain and set forward quietness, love and peace among all men, and exercise only such disapline as by the authority of God's Word and the order of the Church is committed to him; that he will be faithful in ordaining and sending forth others into the ministry of the church, and that he show himself gentle and mercital for Christ's aske to the poor and needy and to all strangers destitute of help. To all these inquiries Dr. Seymour gave an affirmative response. The examining Bishop then offered a prayer for the bestowment of God's good will and grace, that the candidate now about the be ordained might have divine strength and power to perform those things that ne had just promised.

The Bishop cleet having been partially habited in

# THE CAMDEN MURDER.

Graham, the Accomplice, Tells His Startling Story.

PLOTTING TO KILL.

A Grim Narrative of an Aw ful Crime.

The second day of the trial of Benjamin Hunter for the murder of John M. Armstrong was one of absorbing interest. The State put their first witness upon the stand, and he proved to be no other than Thomas Graham, the accomplice of flunter and the former apprentice and workman of Hunter, who was perspaded by him for the sum of \$500 to commit the

Thomas Graham, being sworn, said he was twonty-nine years old; lived at No. 1,323 South Seventh street, Philadelphia; was a married man, with wife and one child living, and was a sheet iron worker by trade, having served his time with Benjamin Hunter, the prisoner, and left him about five years ago; since then, however, he had frequently master. Witness continued:-I was in the habit of scoing Mr. Hunter frequently; he lived at No. 1,30-South Tenth and I lived at No. 1,323 South Seventh street; I was boarding there with Mrs. Ulrich, with my wife and child; in the early part of December last I saw Mr. Hunter on Roed street, between Seventh and Passyunk avenue; it was on Sunday early in December; it was nearly twelve o'clock in the day; I had a conversation with Mr. Hunter; he asked me if I knew John Armstrong; I told him "yes," I had known Armstrong for a number o years, first having met him when I worked in a grocery; when I said "yes," Mr. Hunter looked around and said, "Come up this little street, I don't want any one to hear." The alley was near by where we were standing, and when we reached there he told me Armstrong had to be killed; "I want you to do it," he said; "I will give you \$500; if you don't do it you are no friend of mine;" this sentence produced a marked sousation in court; I said "all right;" then he commenced to tell me what a scoundrel Armstrong was; that he owed everybody money and so ought to be out of the way; and that it would make a better man of Frank his aco; then he said that I need not come to see hin about it, ne would see me; that is all the convorsation I rocollect; I next saw him at his house Saturday evening before New Year; I went to the back gate of his nouse; I first saw one of his daughters—one of the teams; Hunter came to the gate to see me; I asked him for some money, a dollar or two, and he said, "No, I'll give you five;" he gave it me; he said he would tell his wife that I was after mosey to pay the ront and that he loaned it to me; I next saw him he for some money, store, where I was working; it was a ceuple of weeks before I left; I do not recollect the day of the week; it was in the morning; I was outside, working on the pavement, fixing a stove for a store; young McCann, a boy, was helping me.

Hunter asked for a piece of paper to give me a frait of the houses of Vine street, camden, where Armstrong was to be killed; it represented a square block of houses, with an alley marked on it; we wont to a tavern and took a drink; he told me it I lost a for a half day in going over to Camden to see the house that he would pay me; I met Mr. Hunter on the pavement of highest increased in street as rocher, and Hunter had an office there; but he came in just as 1 got there; we went to Unerry street; he told me in was not there when I got there, but he came in just as I got there; we went to Unerry street; he told me ne would write me a note about I hursday; he told me ne was going to Virginia, that Armstrong was killed; he gave me 22; I did not ask him for n; when Hunter are the marked and that he would have correspondence to find out it Armstrong was killed; he gave me 22; I did not ask him for n; when Hunter are way; and that it would make a better man of Frank, his son; then he said that I need not come to see him

me, but I was not home.

Mr. Hunter and to me, "That thing has got to be done to night;" he said that Armatrong would be over in Camden that night, and that I wast go and to it; I said "All right;" then I went home after having had sovered franks, this was the common of the having had sovered franks, this was the common of the having had sovered franks, this was the common of the having had sovered franks, this was the common of the had been and the control of the him had are street, between teen and the would go down to Armstrong is office to see why Mr. Armstrong did not go over, that I was there; he said that was queer, and that he would go down to Armstrong's office to see why Mr. Armstrong did not go over, and that he would go down to Armstrong's office to see why Mr. Armstrong did not go over, and that he are me to the common of the house he was to make up alle and tell Mr. Armstrong is office to see why Mr. Armstrong did not sirror, that he gave him the wrong number of the house he was to meet thin at it Camden the night before, as an excess for him (Hunter) not having goos with him and Davis on the night before; Mr. Hunter from me that Armstrong was over there that lessedy night, and that down kights screen and the asked me where the buy a cheap nat; I tood him that he coold get plenty down Smith street, on the road; we want to Spelliasey's; Mrs. Spelliasey herself wated on us; the servant was there, too, standing in the doorway of the room back of the starts; Hauter tried on a fait the price was \$1.25; he said he wanted a summer one to go gualning; and gave him another one for \$1; he said that would do, after he had looked in the gians; he she saked him where he generally went gumning; are said own the Nock, over the rope learny to the form of the him where the generality went gumning; are said down the Nock, over the grace; if went down to seventh street and took a summer of the grace had been to down the second that gith at eight of the him had to we can be a summer of the him had the work of the him

and snook hands for me to go out; so I went on tow-ard Fitteenth and H; stopped at the corner to tak with an oldash man with an-worcoad and a nigh hat; I went to the corner of Fofteenth and waited; he came

The price of the corner of Price of the and a nigh hat; I went to the corner of Price of the and watter; he came up and sheek hands with me and put two five deliar bills in my hand.

Graham here identified the hammer and the hatchet with which the need was committed. There was a sensation in court as they were held up to view and a ripple of conversation.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Then, after a brief pause, Mr. Thompson, for the delence, took up the cross-examination.

The witness in reply said:—When I went to strike Armstrong with the hammer the ferule shipped and the hammer went out of my hand, and it struck him on the lorehead; Armstrong said. "God spare my life!" then Hunter jumped between us just as I turned to run away, and I saw a tight in the ceilar of the house; then I saw that Hinster was standing over Armstrong; he said to me to hit him, but I threw the hatchet away as I turned to run away; Hunter had Armstrong down on the pavement; I do not know he got down; I did not knock him down; I did not strike him; the hammer five out of my hand; I threw the hatchet once out of my hand as I ran away; Hunter had hold of Armstrong and was calling to me to hit him; up to the time I ran away only two or three minutes and clapsed. Again he testibled that Hunter said to him:—He total me I might go to Armstrong's place and turn the light out and strike him there; I said, "All right;" he said ho would send any.

Again, when he was waiting with Hunter for Armstrong to come out of his office, on the night of the murder, flunter in his impatience said that he had a notion to go in there and oc themses and presence of mind during his long ordeal, and the three able counsel seconed unable to shake his testimony.

THE GEISTLICH TRAGEDY.

POLICE SEARCH FOR THE MURDERER-THE IN-QUEST-WHERE THE DRUG WAS BOUGHT-GUISTLICH SEEN WORKING AT HOME ON FRI-DAY EVENING-A VERDICE AGAINST GEIST-LICH AS THE MURDERER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1878. The police are using all the means within their the murderer of his wife and children, the the entire community. The impression prevails that a dread of being reduced to poverty rendered the man ing a Mr. Burns, of Atlantic City, N. J., received a letter bearing no signature. The postmark was June

9, ton P. M. It is as follows:—

ANOTHER LETTER PROW THE MURDERER.

Do with the things what you please. Refore you get this letter I will us dead. M. family is in ice. The times is too hard; I have come down too low; I came down to Atlantic City and could make no living, but got po ree and poorer every day. There are some women's clothes in the bundle; give them to poor women; my wife said put what was left under my need, but I always heard that to be honest would so the best, but it has broatch me to the grave. If here had had hably I would say it was my fault, but I had no said halt. May God have mercy on me. It was afterward learned that a man believed to be Goistlich had purchased a ticket in Abrecom for Philadelphia. Several arrests have been made of partles supposed to be the missing man, but in every case

adelphia. Several arrests have been made of parties supposed to be the missing man, but in every case only to lead to disappointment.

The tuneral took place this alternoon at four o'clock in conformity with the usage of the church of which Mrs. Geistlich was a member.

THE INQUEST.

The first witness before the Coroner was William Holerness, No. 415 Redwood street. He testified that the deceased was his mother; that he received a letter from Geistlich yesterday; first neard of the murder last Saturday evening; heard of slight trouble three days before; mother told my wife that there had been a dispute about a young girl; they have had disputes, but, as far as I know, have lived happily together.

The letters that have been published were then shown to the jury and read. A letter written, found on the person of Mrs. Geistlich, and without date or address, is as follows:—

ETILL ANOTHER LETTER.

I have to leave you and to leave the children to your care, as I sm going to trev to find a place where to prepare a better living. I wish I had done it as I sold my shop, but now without hardly, any mounty I don't know without hardly any mounty in the hardly any mounty in the hardly any mounty in the hardl

Rev. Thomas L. Frankin, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, testified that he saw Mrs. Getation at his nouse on Friday evening; she was self-postessed and exhibited no evidences of insanity; she never desired charity, but only work; from what he saw of Mrs. charity, but only work; from what he saw of Mrs. Gesatical he thought in atterly impossible to believe her to be thinking of suicide.

Mr. J. E. Johnson testified that he had received a citer from Getsdieb, which has been published in the Histard; that Mrs. Gessich had told him that her husband irequently threatened to commit suicide; sae said that she lived happily with her husband, who was a good, kind man.

WHAT THE CHOROFORM WAS OBTAINED.

W. H. Hickman, Gruggist, No. 336 South Second

was a good, kind man.

Where the Childrofform was obtained.

W. H. Hickman, gruegist, No. 338 South Second street, testified that he has been in the habit of seining modicines to the Geistlichs; he sold a prescription of Dr. Shattuck to Geistlich on the 6th inst.; has known Geistlich for some time; no member of the Island purchased chioroloris; Mrs. Geistlich spoke of being in strainedse circumstancess and of the fact of ner husband having to leave ner.

Charios Rutherlord, druggist, corner of Tenth and Reca atreets, testified that he did not know Geistlich personally; hold an ounce of chiorotern about three weeks ago to Geistlich, who came over to the store and said his wife required it for an affection of the hears; he bought it three times since last winter; the bottle was obe that had been used for the same purpose before.

Dr. George Shuttuck testified that he attended Geistlich's boy; Wedness yevening was called into their nouse about eight o'clock; he prescribed for the boy, and called eact moring and lound him somewhat botter; about ten d'clock the woman said her husband had left for the country, and spoke as if he had gone to look for work, telling a pittul story of the hard times; on Saturday morning stopped and lound their place closes; the minuster's intie grit then tried to get in the door, having a basket with her; Geistlich appeared to be a man easily depressed and inchined to be cespondent.

Att work Pridat on the mother he found no signs of violence; the heart was fasty and lungs, which were congested; this state is produced by chloroters.

The yest-Mourks.

Dr. Chapman testified that on the mother he found no signs of violence; the heart was fasty and lungs congested, but all of the other organs were bealthy; the little boy and zirl were then examined and every organ was found in a healthy condition except the lungs, which were congested; this state is produced by chlorotorm.

The yest-Mourks.

by chloroform.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, on the conclusion of the evidence, rendered a verdict finding that the woman and two children had died from the effects of chloroform administered by the husband and father.

## SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY.

It is now thought that Mr. Henry Wilson, the gentleman who was so badly injured by the so-called accident in front of the Market street depot, Newark, N. J., on Monday, will sur-vive. He was quite comfortable yesterday. Roder, the driver of the horse car, denies that he was under the influence of inquer, and says the Fennsylvanis Railroad flagman and citizens coniused him so with contrary orders that he lost his presence of mind. The flagman, he says, shouted to him to "go alead" hurry up!" He did so as last as he could, with the result stready described. The other persons injured beside Mr. Wilson are doing well.

# CORONERS CASES.

M. Domingo, twenty years of age, a sailor on board the brig Macassar, from Sumatra, died of apopiety while coming into port yeaterday. They had been 120 cays making the passage, during which time de-ceased appeared to be in good health. While crollsing

coased appeared to be in good health. While crobsing the deck he was seen to stagger and fail. When taken up he was dead.

Coronor Weitman officially investigated the following cases of suicide yesterlay:

Auton Bauer, aged fifty-eight years, became melanchely over the health of his wife and took a dose of Paris green the flat uit, from which he died at his residence, No. 152 Elizabeth street. The jury bund a verdict in accordance with these facts.

Rhumhold Koerner, thirty-nine years of age, had been addicted to drink, but, at the solicitation of his wife, he took the pedge. The following day he reliapsed into his old habit of drinking and returned to his residence, No. 618 East Ninth street, intoxicated, when he was upbraided by his wife for breaking the piedge. After supper he went fato the parior and shot himself through the heart.

Peter Steinman, twenty-eight years of age, of No. 27 West Forty-lourth street, committed suicide on the flat ait, by shooting himself in the head, because his ofer of marriage was rejected by his lanulady's daughter.

## M'DERMOTT'S SHOT.

Special Policeman James McDermott, who shot James Keity, a Brooklyn liquor saloon keeper, slightly wounding him, at Coney Island, on Thursday last, was neld by Judge Wassi yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

# DONNELLY HANGED

The Murderer of Sanger Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

NO CONFESSION MADE.

A Significant Promise to His Friends by the Condemned.

'[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 11, 1878.

To the residents of the town to-day appeared like

on the streets and very little business was transacted. For the past few days rate fell almost continuously, but to-day, though cool, was beautifully clear, with a bright sun and blue sky. For the first time in the history of the county a comparatively private execu-tion was held here. Only a tavored few, among them the HERALD correspondent, were admitted to Donnelly for the murder of Thomas Sanger. persons believed until to-day Donnelly would never be nanged. Twice he man fully expected to die, and expressed bimself a ready and rully prepared. Last night he slept well, high mass had been celebrated in his ceil. After breakfast he parted with his wife. The parting was just what might be expected. The wife wept upon her husband's breast, and momentarily grew so excited that Father Gallagher was compelled at inst to lead her from the cell. of friends called upon Donnelly during the morning for the purpose of bidding him goodby, and though the majority of them reretired in tears he bore himself as caimly as if about to regain his freedom instead of being about to suffer an ignominious death. His counsel called upon him said, "I thank you, gentlemen, for what you have done for me, and if I can do anything for you in the future I won't be slow about it." Mr. Garrett, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Whitehouse worked faithfully in Donnelly's behalf, and are certainly entitled to his best wishes. THE EXECUTION.

At twenty minutes past ten Sheriff Matzo and War den King made their appearance in the jail yard. They were tollowed by Donnelly, who was attended condemned man and the two officials assended the scaffold, the priests offering prayers for the dying. Donnelly prayed lervently, and to all appearances thought of nothing size but of making his peace with God. He carried in his hand a small crucitly, and upon it his eyes were lastened until the world and its affairs were saut off from the doomed man's sight by the white cap. Sheriff's jury brought up the rear. The priests, the

apon it his eyes were instended until the world and light affirm were shut off from the doomed man's sight by the white cap.

No CONFESSION.

Donnelly made no statement of any description, at least so lar as is publicly known. He died with his mouth closed, except when in reply to a question of Sheriff Matze whether he had anything to say before the sentence of the law was carried into effect, he muttered, "I nave nothing." At twenty-six minutes past ten the drop fell, and in fourteen minutes the body was cut, down and handed over to a brother. Donnelly died by strangglation and died hard. When the drop fell the rope slipped forward, and for more than a minute the spasmodic action of the throat and chest denoted the struggle, but in a short time the writhing body was at rest. Lite was extinct in olgh minutes. A special train was provided by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for the conveyance of the body and friends of the deceased from this point to Giraraville, at which place the funeral took place this afternoon.

SKETCH OF THE CRIME.

The murder of Sanger grow out of the colliery strike of the fall of 1875. The murdered man, shomas Sanger, was mine boss for Measrs. Heaton & Co., owners of the Rayon Run colhery, and during the atrice of the Rayon Run colhery, and during the atrice incurred the hatred of Donghly, who worked in the mine. A reign of terror existed in the coal mining region at that time and the Mollies held bloody and almost undisputed sway. On the morning of September 1, 1879, while Sanger was on his way from his house to the mine, he was confronted by a party of five men, apparently strangers, who had tain in wait for him. One of the party drew a pistol and fired at Sanger, who was wounded, but not stadily, and he turned and fled. He was followed by the assassins, who fired as they fan, and Sanger fell mortally wounded just as he had almost reached his house, and died soon after. William Wren, a miner, nearing the reports of the pistols, fells his house and was shot down by one of

Mollies, and be was fully identified by Reaton. He was convicted in May, 1876, and was hanged with three others at Pottsville on the 21st of last June. Charles O'Donoell, another of the party, was killed by a viginance committee at Wiggan F Patch, and the body of James McAlister, a third, was found in the woods near by at the same time, and he is supposed to have met the same late as O'Donnell.

In September, 1876, Donnelly was indicated for being an accessory to the nurder of Sanger. It was known that Donnelly bore ill will against sanger, and on the trial it was proved that the day silter the shooting of Sanger and O'Sanger for months before the deed was done. It was also proved that the day silter the shooting of Sanger and Wren at R. von Run Donnelly told a man named Butler that he had got a party of Molines to come from Shoosandosh and kni Sanger, and that the men passed the night previously at his (Donnelly's) house, Butler textified to this conversation on the trial. Dennis T. Canning, a prominent Kolly, and then under conviction, stated that Donnelly had applied to him for men to kill Sanger, and he had retused; Donnelly told nim alterward that he got the men from Shenandosh; Donnelly must near by when the firing began, out ran for the until he got out of the range of the shots. One of the five assassins remarked joxingly after they had escaped that it was any defended, but the proof of his complicity in the morder was too plans and convincing, and he was convicted in November last of marder in the first degree.

The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which conditions of the states of the state of the states of the states of the states of the condition of relatives and of morder in the first degree.

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## THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Bar Association held a regular mouthly meeting at its rooms last night. The ticket reported by the Committee on Admissions, containing the subjoined names of candidates, was unanimously accepted:— Frederick B. Jonnings, No 52 Wall street; William E Curtis, No. 74 Wall street; Edward Emerson Waters, No. 320 Broudway; Casimir de R. Moore, No. 49 Wall atreet; James B. Murray, No. 82 Namau street; Arthur G. Sedgwick, No. 34 Wall street; Edward Sexton, No.

G. Sedgwick, No. 34 Wall street; Edward Sexton, No. 170 Broadway; Perry Belmont, No. 3 Broad street; James M. Townsond, Jr., No. 9 Pine st.

Mr. Constea Price offered a resolution asking that a special committee be appointed to consider and report a plan for consolidating the ten District Courts of this city with the Marine Court to the sext meeting of the association in Octover next. He explained that the District Courts cost the city annually \$157,000, and that the expenses of the Marine Court amount to \$140,000 per year. He claimed in advocating the resolutions that much of this \$302,000 would be saved if the dynamice arrived at a conclusion and the Legislature could be induced to accept the conclusions on the subject. With an amendment to the effect that they be sent to the Standing Committee on Justiciary the resolutions passed.

If, D. S. Riddie offered a resolution requesting Congress to repleat the present bankrupt law and pass one of explicit terms, which was also referred to the Jediciary Committee.

## JOHN BONNER IN KANSAS CITY.

John Bonner, the Broad street banker, who disappeared from this city in the early part of last winter, leaving behind him liabilities amounting to nearly \$1,000,000, is at present in Kausas City, engaged in \$1,000,000, is at present in Kansas City, organed in the procety business. He was seen by Mr. K. U. Tuttle, a member of the former flyin of Tunis & Tuttle, stockbrokers, in New street. This gentieman was traveiling in the West and accidentally met Bonner, with whom he was well acquanted, and they had a long conversation together. From all accounts the lugitive banker makes so attempt to conceat his present whereabouts, and it is mad be in willing to come back if wasted.